# THE GENESEE FARMER

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*Prospectus for a New Volume.*

## THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

The Publisher feels no diffidence in submitting to the public a Prospectus for the *Fifth Volume* of the GENESEE FARMER. The aid afforded by scientific and practical men, has given to the work an usefulness and character far beyond what was anticipated at the outset of the enterprise.

In soliciting a continuance and an increase of patronage to the ensuing volume, every exertion is pledged to preserve, and, if possible, enhance the value and character of the Genesee Farmer. DAVID THOMAS, who was for several years President of the Agricultural Society in Cayuga county, whose writings have from its commencement enriched its pages, and who has been one of the principal contributors to its Editorial Department during the past year, has promised his assistance for the next volume; which, with the aid assured from numerous correspondents, well skilled in all that pertains to the success of the Husbandman and Gardener, warrant for the coming year no diminution in interest and value to the pages of this paper.

To its friends and patrons, the Publisher would make his grateful acknowledgments, and while they yield him their countenance and support, no efforts shall be wanting to requite their confidence, nor pains spared to make his work subserve the great interests of the country, as well as to equal their expectations.

For the information of such as have little or no acquaintance with the Genesee Farmer, it is well to mention that it is a journal devoted to *Agriculture*, *Horticulture*, and the various branches of *Rural and Domestic Economy*; and that during the four years of its existence, it has elicited contributions to its columns from more than one hundred gentlemen of the first intelligence and respectability in this and many of the adjoining states.

It is published at Rochester, New-York, in weekly numbers, quarto form, of eight pages each, and makes at the end of the year a finely executed volume (beside title page and index) of 416 pages. The fifth series will begin with the year 1835, and all subscribers must commence with the volume January 1, or with the half volume July 1. No subscriptions received for less than six months. The terms are $2,50 per annum, or $2,00 if paid in advance.

☞ Editors, Postmasters, and Subscribers, are requested to act as Agents of the Farmer, and to aid in extending its circulation.

LUTHER TUCKER.

*Rochester, (N. Y.) Dec.* 1834.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

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☞ Mr. SAMUEL S. CURTISS has accepted the Agency of the Farmer for Oneida county, and our friends there are requested to render him such assistance as may be in their power, in the fulfilment of his duties.

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☞ Subscribers who do not wish to take the Fifth volume of the Farmer, are requested to give notice, free of postage, on the receipt of this number.

## Agricultural Improvement.

The following communication treats, and ably too, on a subject of high importance to the Agricultural interests of our State, and is worthy the serious consideration of every reader of these pages. Mr. GAYLORD will accept our thanks for this, and his numerous other favors which have appeared under the signature of "W. G."

TO THE

## Patrons of the Genesee Farmer,

AND THE

AGRICULTURISTS OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.

IN the lives of most men, and most classes of individuals, there are seasons of relaxation and rest, times when the hurry of business, the excitement of professional pursuits, and the promptings of industry are partially done away, and men are able to look calmly at their conduct, duties, and prospects. Such seems to be the order of nature, industry and rest, excitement and relaxation, not supineness or indolence. In this respect mankind are like travelers; they have toiled for a time, they have gained the summit of some eminence, and from this point they find it their interest to look back on the past, to survey their course, to note its errors, and its deviations from the correct way; and during a moment of rest to turn their eyes forward to examine the difficulties they may yet have to meet, and devise the best methods of encountering and surmounting them. Such a season, to the agricultural part of the community, is the winter. The farmer has labored hard through the summer—his grain is gathered into his barns—his fields are prepared to yield another harvest—his house is furnished and every thing is in order to meet the storms of the season, and now comes his months of relaxation, his time for reflection, for arranging his future plans, for storing his mind with useful knowledge, and preparing himself to act with proper dignity and correctness the important part which the law and constitution of his country assigns him.

In a civilized country, the base, the foundation stone of all other professions and pursuits is Agriculture. It is the agriculturist who supports the commercial man, the mechanic, the manufacturer and the professional man. It is the agricultural body that constitutes the bone and muscle of the nation, that fights the battles and pays the taxes; for however money may be raised, it finally comes from the soil through the hands of the laborer. The agriculturist then has a right to be distinctly heard in the councils of the state—in the enactment of laws his interests demand a paramount attention—in the diffusion of education and knowledge he is the most interested. If he forfeits these rights by his negligence, or suffers them to escape from his hands by non-usage, his alone is the fault, he alone must bear the consequences. Like most men, however, the farmer requires occasionally to have his mind stirred up by way of remembrance, and in this paper I propose to hint to the numerous patrons of the Genesee Farmer, and the agriculturists of Western New York, a few reflections which may not be undeserving their attentive consideration.

The territory of New-York, included between Lake Ontario on the north, Lake Erie on the west, the line which divides the waters flowing into the lake from those which flow to the Susquehannah and Mississippi, on the south, and the counties of Madison, Oneida and Oswego on the east—a tract of country about 50 miles in width by 150 in length, and containing not far from 8000 square miles,—is unquestionably one of the finest farming countries in the world, and possesses within itself more sure sources of agricultural wealth than any portion of the United States. In the amount of quantity, and excellence of quality of its wheat, it is confessedly without a rival; and owing to peculiar causes, unless there is the most gross mismanagement in the treatment of the soil, this superiority it must retain. Lime and gypsum, two of the substances most relied on for keeping land in good heart, or restoring that which has been impoverished by bad management, are found in almost every section of this district in inexhaustible quantities; and in these two minerals, aided by the other means within the reach of the husbandman, is found a resource, which, if used with ordinary skill, cannot fail to render West New York for ages, perhaps forever, deserving its present high reputation of being the granary of America. In this territory wheat is, and probably will be, the great staple; to its culture then the attention of our farmers generally is directed, and any thing which has a tendency to prepare the soil for this valuable crop, or prevent the exhaustion of those peculiar qualities on which the excellence of the wheat grown is founded, will receive a paramount regard. That there is a great difference in the capability for making fine flour in wheat grown on the northern or the southern slope of West New York, is so well known, that no proof of the fact need be adduced. Experienced millers have assured us, that this difference is equal to at least ten per cent. The wheat kernel to be good must be plump, thin skinned, and exhibit whenever cut or broken a body white of itself, and which is converted into flour by the slightest process. Inferior wheat, on the contrary, will be hard, dark colored, and when cut or broken appear solid, smooth, and tenacious; such wheat can never make the first quality of flour. It is only on lands where lime is abundant, or where what is termed the hardness of the water indicates its extensive prevalence in the soil, that the finest wheat is produced. It may be set down as a maxim in practical husbandry, that good water, and good wheat land, are incompatible with each other; or in other words, that countries of primitive formation, are not by nature adapted to wheat.

That an improved state of farming has within a few years been introduced into this country—that the cultivation of the soil is beginning to be treated on more rational and scientific principles—that the slavish adherence to the maxims and methods of Europe, which have so long obtained among us, are being discarded in favor of systems more adapted to our soils and our climate—that multitudes of worn out and unproductive farms, especially in the eastern counties of the

state, have been rescued from that condition and rendered valuable and fruitful, are facts which cannot be denied, and which augur well for our agricultural prosperity. These results are to be mainly attributed to a few things, such as the diffusion of knowledge on farming subjects, the regular and skillful rotation of crops, and the extensive use of plaster in connexion with clover. It is true much more attention is paid to the preservation and proper use of manure than formerly, and much may justly be granted to this; but manure has always been freely used, while our farms were growing poorer, and had not the rotation of crops with the use of plaster and clover been introduced, the deterioration would have continued in spite of all the manure ordinary farms could have produced. The rotation of crops is founded on the obvious principle that in drawing their nourishment from the earth, different kinds of food are required by different plants — for instance, that peas or barley do not deprive the earth of the important principle which furnishes the best food for wheat—that some plants derive more of their support from the air, and take less from the earth than others—and that no two crops which require the same food should be taken in succession from the same piece of land. To this doctrine there may be a few seeming exceptions; such as plants that require for their perfection little besides heat and a small quantity of moisture, as onions have been grown for half a century on the sandy plains of Weathersfield, and the finest melons of the world on the shifting sands of Egypt. Every one must have noticed in some sections of this district a disposition to put in wheat after wheat, and instances have occurred in which such a course has been partially successful; but from the invariableness of the laws of nature, it may be relied on that such farming must be ruinous in the end, and if the abundant materials for wheat in our soils at present should, with such treatment hold out for years, still an impoverished and nearly ruined country must be left to our successors. Of all plants for the renovation of the soil, none can be considered equal or superior to clover, and it may be deemed a happy dispensation of providence that those soils the best adapted by nature to wheat, are also the most congenial to clover, and derive the most essential benefit from plaster.

I have said that more attention is paid to the preparation and application of manure than formerly, but still this is a point on which we are most culpably deficient as farmers. There are soils in every country, on which plaster produces little or no effect, and which must speedily under a course of cropping become valueless unless frequently and thoroughly manured; and on all soils manure must be considered a most important and powerful auxiliary. Hitherto from the extraordinary fertility of our western soils, the necessity of inquiry respecting this branch of farming has not been very urgent; but the experience of every year is rendering the propriety of giving this subject increased attention, more and more apparent. In Holland, and in some parts of England, the businesss of farming is carried to a higher degree of perfection than in any other part of the world, and perhaps the greatest returns are received for the capital and labor employed, and no where does the subject of manure receive so much attention as in these very places. In those countries quantities of manure, which in proportion to the farms cultivated would appear utterly incredible were not the facts placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, are produced by the skill and labor of the occupants; and if in the Empire State, every rood is to maintain its man, this example must be followed. In Holland instead of a ton or a ton and a half to the acre, which may be considered about the maximum in New York, from fifteen to twenty tons to an acre are considered as not an extraordinary production of manure, and the results from the application of such a mass of compost are such as might rationally be expected.

But though our grand staple, is, and probably will be wheat, still there are many farms where this grain cannot be profitably raised, the owners of which must of course look to other articles of produce for a remuneration of their labors, and to these different sources of wealth the public attention should be properly directed. Those lands in the western district which cannot be called wheat lands, are in general admirably adapted to grazing, and in raising cattle and horses for market, in enlarged dairies, and in the production of wool, there seems to be a ready and profitable employment for skill and capital. To carry these branches of farming into effect, care should be taken to provide the best animals, and to commence with the best breeds for the particular purpose aimed at. It is rarely the case that in cattle the qualities of size and aptitude for fatting, are combined with those of large quantity and richness of milk. Of course the object intended must be considered in the commencement of stocking a farm, or much time and expense may be thrown away. There are multitudes who are engaged in the dairy business, who have never dreamed of testing the quality of the milk given by their different cows, although it is very easily done, and the milk of some cows will at the same expence of keeping yield nearly double the quantity of cream to that given by others. Deep slender glasses are used for this purpose, where the business is properly attended to, but the usual tall champaigne glasses, or where these are not to be had, deep common tumblers will answer the purpose. It ought to be remembered however that the deeper the column of milk in proportion to its diameter, the more satisfactory will be the test. Fill these glasses of the same depth, with milk from different cows, and when they have stood a sufficient time, the thickness of the risen cream can be easily measured on the outside of the glass. By doing this a few times the value of each cow as a dairy cow can be fully known.

In order to breed cattle with success more attention must be paid to green crops. By green crops I mean common or Norfolk turneps, Mangel Wurzel, Ruta Baga, Carrot, &c. In no way can so large an amount of food for cattle, horses, hogs, or sheep, be drawn from an acre of land as in one of these crops, or one which in every way is so profitable to the raiser of stock. In estimating the value of green crops there is no necessity of taking the extraordinary yields which are sometimes obtained, as a standard. A thousand bushels of the Ruta Baga, and eight hundred of carrots have been raised to the acre, but taking the amount at only one half—and under almost any ordinary circumstances that amount can be produced—and it may be seen at once that a crop of corn, oats, or potatoes cannot be compared with the Ruta Baga or the carrot for profit. The man who wishes to make the most of his farm, must raise root crops; for if wheat is his object he can spare much more of his land for that purpose, and yet keep the necessary stock, and if raising stock is his business he may depend on seeing his herds and flocks through the winter in much better order, and with less expence, than if he relied on hay alone.

Another source, and I believe an exhaustless mine of wealth, has been too long overlooked by our farmers, and our citizens generally. Such is the perfection of machinery, and the competition of manufacturers, that most articles of clothing which formerly were made by female industry at home, are now made at these establishments. The wheel and the loom as implements of domestic economy, are now rarely seen or heard; and the woolen, the linen, and the cotton, instead of being the production of the fair hands of wives and daughters, owe their existence to power looms and spinning jennies, and are purchased at the store as would be an article of foreign importation. This is well enough, if the time formerly spent in these domestic avocations, is more profitably employed; on this subject I express no opinion; but can assert with confidence that the introduction of the silk worm would be in most families not only a source of great profit, but the care and feeding of them an innocent and healthy amusement. The procuring a few mulberry trees is the first step, and there are few places where these cannot readily be procured; this done, the rearing and feeding of the worms, and the whole process to the finishing of the cocoons for market is extremely easy and simple. There is not the least reason why millions should be sent from this country every year, for an article which might be produced here in perfection, and which only requires the care and labor of females and children for a few weeks in a year.

Farmers are more remarkable for their deference to antiquity than perhaps any other class of practical men. They are content to follow on in the routine of their predecessors without inquiring whether the course they are pursuing is not erroneous, and does not admit of decided improvement. "As our fathers did, so do we," is held a sufficient justification of the most absurd systems of culture. To the Agricultural Societies which have existed within the state during the last fifteen years, much of the improvement in farming which has certainly taken place within that time, may fairly be attributed. These societies awakened a spirit of emulation and inquiry—they brought together men of kindred minds, men ardently engaged in the same honorable and peaceful pursuits—and the meetings were places where opinions and facts were freely and beneficially interchanged. Never were the funds of the state more profitably appropriated than in the trifling sums annually distributed from the treasury among these Societies; and the day when the voice of the people shall be so far heard as to cause their revivification under the patronage of the state, may be hailed as a proud one

for the resources and spirit of New York. It is not to the comparatively paltry sum divided that we look for the benefit, but to the spirit of inquiry it will create, and the public attention that will be directed to the interests of agriculture generally.

Next in benefit to Agricultural Societies, and in a great measure springing from them, is to be placed the influence of Agricultural Journals. While their beneficial effects have been almost unlimited, they have injured no one, and now that their utility has been fully tested by experience, that farmer is guilty of an unpardonable inattention to his true interests who neglects to provide himself with a well conducted Journal of this kind. I am sensible there is a prejudice, an inveterate, but most unfounded and untenable prejudice, against what is termed by some of our cultivators, book farming. With such men it is enough to condemn any proposition, or discredit any statement, that it comes from a book or a journal. They reason thus;—our fathers for a century have been content with thirty bushels of corn, or ten bushels of wheat to an acre, and why should we undertake to be wiser than they? They never heard of a chemical analysis of soils, of turnep culture, of rotation in crops, and agricultural books, and why should we bother our heads about such matters? With such reasonings thousands resist all improvement, and rest contented in an ignorance not the less prejudicial because so shamefully prevalent. And what is this book farming, about which such unreasonable notions prevail? A few cultivators of the earth agree to communicate to each other the results of their experience in farming—raising cattle, sheep and hogs—the best modes of preparing and using manure—the most profitable crops and the best modes of raising them—the best breeds and the best modes of fattening animals, and in short all things of general interest relating to the occupation of a farmer. These results are committed to writing, go through the press, and become a book. He who chooses to follow the results of enlightened experience as there detailed, is guilty of book farming. A gentleman who has money, inclination and leisure, following nature as a guide, commences a series of agricultural experiments which result in doubling the means of existence from a given quantity of land, or in other words makes two blades of grass, or two bushels of wheat, grow where but one grew before. Such a man is a benefactor to his country; but, if actuated by a noble regard for the general good, and anxious that all should partake with him in the benefit, he sends a history of his proceedings to a journal, that others may avoid his errors, it is denounced as a mere whim, as nothing but book farming. No matter how important or how valuable the published accounts may be, if they add one half to the productiveness of a farm, there are many, too many, who scout them as unworthy of notice. If however we were required to point out the men who had done the most to advance the agricultural interests of the state or country, who have introduced the most successful methods of raising crops, and improving the soil, we should be obliged to fix on those who are emphatically book farmers; men who were bred to other pursuits, but have relinquished them for the safe, honorable, and in their case eminently successful cultivation of the soil. It is to such men as Powell, Colman, Buel, Bradley, and the lamented Thomas, that the farmer who wishes to adopt the easiest and most profitable course of farming must look as guides, and these are the most thorough book farmers in the country. It is time that this unworthy prejudice against that knowledge of farming which may be derived from books was done away—that farmers should not deem themselves so far advanced towards perfection in their pursuits as to be beyond the teachings of recorded experience. We know there are visionaries in agriculture, as well as in every thing else, men who are mere theorists, who from their studies put forth their vague notions and crude ideas as facts, without submitting them to the ordeal of experiment, the test of time. But the practical, well informed farmer, and such all should be, is not deceived by such fantasies; from the premises laid down, and comparing them with his own experience, he perceives the absurdities to which they lead, and rejects them without hesitation. But the theoretical farmer, who with time, and money, and nature for his guide, submits his ideas to the test of experiment, may obtain results astonishing to himself, and which when laid before the public demand its lasting gratitude. To books then we must continue to look for practical instruction in the most approved modes of agriculture. A Journal is a reservoir in which is accumulated the experience of ages and the practice of thousands; and to it the young farmer may profitably go for information on a multitude of topics respecting which the inexperienced and the uninformed must necessarily be ignorant. To all then who aspire to the honorable title of an intelligent tiller of the soil, we say, take some standard agricultural work—to every present subscriber to the Farmer we say, not only continue your subscription and endeavor to promote its circulation among your neighbors, but become a contributor to its columns of the results of your farming experience, your success and your failures—preserve the numbers carefully, and see when each volume closes they are well bound—read carefully, compare thoroughly, reduce your knowledge to practice, and you will be singularly unfortunate indeed, if you do not find yourself remunerated tenfold. WILLIS GAYLORD.

*Otisco, December*, 1834.

## Rochester Seed Store.

We would invite the attention of our friends, and of the public generally, to the advertisement of Messrs. *Reynolds & Bateham*, which will be found in the Farmer to-day. The establishment of a store of this description in this city, commensurate with the wants of our rapidly improving country, is hailed with pleasure, as another step towards perfecting the list both of the Agricultural and Horticultural products of the *Genesee Country*. We take pleasure in recommmending this establishment to the support and confidence of the public, and also in adding, that every reliance may be reposed on in its proprietors.

## Bees.

Mr. Chandler—I believe it will be admitted, on all sides, that Lancaster county, in some things, is not easily beaten. I have been spending a few days with my friend T. G. Henderson, of Pequea, and last evening assisted him in taking and weighing, from a single hive of bees, one hundred and thirty-six pounds of the whitest and most delicious honey I ever laid my eyes on.

This may appear incredible to many, as a box of the common size would not contain more than half the quantity; what I have stated, however, is a fact, but instead of the common box, a flour cask was prepared for them, by sawing off about six inches, and putting cross sticks in the usual way, and in this they were hived, in the early part of June last. Mr. H. says, he thinks he has, in this way, more than once, taken over a hundred pounds from a single hive, but never saw any so well filled as the present.—*U. S. Gaz.*

## Association and Intercourse.

BY J. R. INGERSOLL.

Men are naturally social and imitative. They not only require an intercourse with their kind, but they imbibe the complexion and tone of all that surround them, as insensibly but as certainly as, it is said, the chameleon changes its hue with the leaf upon which it takes its insect prey, or with the depths of the shadows in which it seeks repose. Their companionships, whether good or evil—their opportunities for acquiring resemblances, whether fair or otherwise, depend in a degree, upon circumstances which are beyond their own control. Accident, in general determines the place of our birth, our early intercourse, habits, and the first impressions we receive, the ideas we form, the language we speak, the sentiments we entertain, the pursuits we follow, even the religion we profess—almost all of the principal ingredients in the mass of human character. These may be, comparatively, prosperous or adverse, without any absolute power, because without a sufficient opportunity, in the mere individual, to make them otherwise. The importance then cannot be questioned of endeavoring, by the best possible means, to confirm them when they are good, and to correct them when they are evil. This is to be effected by seeking for the best sources of example and imitation, and they are found in well selected and judicious intercourse. Mere theory will not suffice to exhibit the results in all its striking consequences. Let practical illustration serve instead of abstract argument. Take an individual formed in nature's happiest mould. His limbs and features all that the sculptor would have desired as a model for his 'marble chiselled' god; his mind and heart endued at first with a capacity to receive every communication of science, every impression of love. Place him alone, in early infancy, in the depth of the forest. Let no human voice teach him to lisp one single accent of affection; no human hand conduct him one single step in the path of knowledge, human or divine. His form shall expand to the full and beautiful proportions which nature designed for it, and every bodily sense shall be as perfect as if it had been employed in the service of reason and in the exercise of charity. But in what other respects will he resemble the godlike creature man? His eye, the expressive organ of the soul, sheds no intellectual beam; no human utterance is heard from his unpracticed tongue: he perceives in the music of the passing zephyr or the flowing stream, only a signal for undefined and irrepressible alarm; he is without even the instinct of the beasts that perish; and reason, the peculiar faculty of his race, has slumbered away into the repose and inactivity of total annihilation. He trembles like the leaves that surround him. Every manly property is absorbed within him; and the mind of a Newton is sunk for the want of association in the bosom of an idiot.—Well authenticated facts have repeatedly occurred to furnish and confirm this illustration.

Michigan.—The full returns of the census recently taken in this territory show about *eighty-seven thousand* inhabitants; being an increase since 1830, of more than *sixty thousand*.

*For the Genesee Farmer.*

## On the Absorbent Powers of the EARTH.

Lands having the greatest capacity to imbibe moisture, are also endued with the greatest capacity to absorb heat, and consequently they dry soonest after rain. These lands are the most fertile, because heat and moisture in the soil, is the incipient process of vegetation, and may not be inaptly called the very elements of nutrition. And inasmuch as heat increases the absorbent power, by reducing the cohesive and increasing the capillary attraction, a hot house, or a hot bed in the garden quickly vivifies the vegetable kingdom; and we may reasonably conclude that every thing which brings the solar rays to operate with more than ordinary intensity upon land properly supplied with moisture, increases its fertility, while by every thing that interrupts their approach fertility is diminished. It is as necessary for the increase of fertility that land should be dried as that it should be moistened—if covered from the solar rays it imbibes moisture but not caloric; and as the moisture cannot then be taken up by the absorbents it becomes useless. The simple experiment of laying a plank upon any part of an open field is conclusive evidence of this truth. It may be objected that the weight of the plank instead of the shade prevents vegetation, but any thing else that effectually excludes light and heat is equally successful. Potatoes will not vegetate in the cellar until the warm season commences, when heat and moisture combine to promote it. The laying upon the surface of land any dark substance, such as charcoal dust or blackened powder of any description, if it is not spread so thick as to impede the access of atmospheric air, condenses the solar rays, and improves vegetation. The tendency of charcoal to absorb moisture is a property that renders its application a subject of reflection and should in some instances decide whether to place it below or on the surface.

Dark colored, dry soils, will generally raise the thermometer quicker than light colored, but those containing the largest portion of animal and vegetable matter will accelerate this rise with the greatest rapidity, probably because fermentation is more constantly progressing in them. It is a well known fact to every observing farmer that these substances change the color of land, and thus add another principle of fertility. Unfermented dung changes the color of light colored soils with a deeper tinge than when fermented, but not so quickly, thus furnishing additional evidence of its superior efficacy. But charcoal does not change the color of those particles with which it comes in contact, because it does not readily amalgamate with simple earth, and although by the retention of its own distinctive properties, it attracts, absorbs, and condenses the solar rays, and by its power of absorption often renders essential service to plants, still we want evidence that it imparts any of its qualities to the minute parts of the soil. A rich, black, dry mould has been frequently heated in this climate 23° in an hour by the solar rays alone, but no experiments that we are apprised of made upon charcoal have ever raised the thermometer to near this extent within the same space of time. It is a good absorbent, but not a good conductor of heat. A man may hold one end of it when the other end is heated to a white heat without any sensible effect from the caloric, although at the distance of only a few inches. And when saturated with moisture it is almost impossible to pass heat through it. It is not a solvent, nor is it soluble in water, and even the combined action of water and atmospheric air scarcely produces any effect upon it, as may be ascertained by placing charred posts in the ground. Its action upon the soil must therefore be purely mechanical and the richness and fertility that it imparts to the soil, must be the same as that imparted by other machinery.

High, dry, mountainous countries, although they may contain as much calcareous matter, and as many of the other elements of vegetation and fertility, are not generally so fertile as vallies. The anti-septic properties of the atmosphere are greater in elevated regions, and prevent the rapid decay of vegetable and animal matter, and while it thus contributes largely to the health of the inhabitants, the land is not so much exposed to the concentration of the solar rays, the streams are more rapid and the water more pure; but putrescent or stagnated water is much more productive of fertility than pure water. Besides the sediment deposited, it imparts its putrescence to the atmosphere, and thus more food is furnished the plants. Nature therefore distributes her bounties with an equal hand. The manure lasts longer on the hills, and not being expended so quickly the land is better calculated to withstand the drouth, and we have frequently heard the remark from the most observing and judicious farmers from the hilly parts of Chester county, Pennsylvania, that this conclusion is more true when applied to the north side of hills than to the south, and that it is particularly remarkable along the highest hills on the Brandywine river, where the pursuits of agriculture are conducted upon the most scientific principles and with a *con amore* spirit which reflects the highest honor on its inhabitants, and justly places them in the ranks of those who have largely contributed to increase the beauty and the value of our earthly inheritance.

The principles we have now partly developed, furnish the farmer with an almost infallible test of the quality of his land. Let him take a small quantity of the soil of each field, "expose it to such a degree of heat as will evaporate all moisture. After this is effectually done, weigh the parcels and place them in the open air; when thus exposed for about an hour weigh them again, and the quantity of moisture absorbed by each parcel may be ascertained and their comparative fertility estimated." The capacity of land to imbibe caloric is ascertained by simple exposure to the heat of the sun, or it may be heated in a vessel over the fire with sufficient accuracy to determine its comparative fertility. Hence we find that although the study of Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy and Geology are eminently useful to the farmer, his success depends much more upon a diligent and faithful application of what he does know, than upon his knowledge of more. If we were all to act up to the full extent of the knowledge we have, our progress would be much in advance of its present state, and our experiments even when unsuccessful in their immediate object, would indubitably increase the knowledge we possess. A thermometer, a crucible, and a few acids, would with an industrious application of them, add to the information of an intelligent man to a degree that would often be surprising to himself.

HOLKHAM.

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*For the Genesee Farmer.*

## Board Fence Supported Above GROUND.

I wish to call the attention of the public to a kind of fence mentioned by a worthy writer for the Farmer some weeks ago under the head of setting posts both sides of a fence. The posts were of plank, eighteen inches wide at the foot, and only wide enough for a cap board at the top, leaving a base of three feet to rest on the soil. This was to me an important subject, and I soon resolved on an experiment. I procured a hemlock log five feet long and twenty six inches in diameter—it was sawed into four inch plank for end posts and two inch for middle ones,—they were split so as to leave the posts sixteen inches wide at one end and six at the other—they ought to have been nineteen at one end and three at the other; but my sawyer said the log was so short that he could not cant it sufficient on his carriage. This is a difficulty however, that I think may easily be overcome. I built one length twelve feet long, with two posts, and two lengths sixteen feet long with four posts, two each side. I put five one inch boards on each length, the bottom one was twelve inches wide, the others six inches; the cap board should be one and a quarter inches in thickness. I am well satisfied with the experiment, and though the base is not so wide as it might have been, yet it stands well, and I think it impossible for the wind to injure it. If it wants any thing, it is weight, and that can be supplied without difficulty. Peeled slabs may be used instead of boards, for the posts are so narrow that the slabs can be cut to the proper thickness with an adze very easily. I have not written to exhaust the subject, but am in hopes that others will be induced to give their thoughts upon it, for I fully believe that our forests afford all that need be required for fence posts. I object to the common mode of setting posts in the ground, for the sole reason that the greatest support is required where they are the most liable to decay, and this I conceive to be unavoidable. I would invite my brother farmers to make experiments for themselves, and publish the results, for reform is loudly called for. W. P. R.

*Holland Patent, Dec. 2, 1834.*

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*For the Genesee Farmer.*

## To save Fruit Trees Injured by MICE.

I have noticed in the Farmer a singular process for restoring a pear tree, after the bark had been destroyed by mice; I would suggest an easier method.

About five years ago I had an apple tree of a choice variety entirely peeled by mice, say six inches above ground, in consequence of corn fodder having been thrown about it. Being unwilling to lose the tree, I cut away a considerable part of the branches and made an embankment of earth around the root some inches higher than the tree had been injured. It grew very little next season, but produced a number of fine ap-

ples, while the other trees of the same age produced none. It gradually recovered and is now growing luxuriantly. OHIO FARMER.

*From the Qr. J. of Agriculture, for Sept.* 1834.

## On the Points by which Live-stock are judged.

Were an ox of fine symmetry and high condition placed before a person not a judge of live-stock, his opinion of its excellencies would be derived from a very limited view, and consequently only a few of its qualities. He might observe and admire the beautiful outline of its figure, for that might strike the most casual observer. He might be pleased with the tint of its colors, the plumpness of its body, and the smoothness and glossiness of its skin. He might be even delighted with the gentle and complacent expression of its countenance. All these properties he might judge of by the eye alone. On touching the animal with the hand, he could feel the softness of its body, occasioned by the fatness of the flesh. But no man, not a judge, could rightly criticise the properties of an ox further. He could not possibly discover, without tuition, those properties which had chiefly conduced to produce the high condition in which he saw the ox. He would hardly believe that a judge can ascertain, merely by the eye, from its general aspect, whether the ox were in good or bad health;—from the color of its skin, whether it were of a pure or cross breed;—from the expression of its countenance, whether it were a quiet feeder;—and from the nature of its flesh, whether it had arrived at maturity or no. The discoveries made by the hand of a judge might even stagger his belief. He could scarcely conceive that that hand can feel a hidden property,—the touch,—which of all tests is the most surely indicative of fine quality of flesh, and of disposition to fatten. It can feel whether that flesh is of the most valuable kind; and it can foretell the probable abundance of fat in the interior of the carcass. In short a judge alone can discriminate between the relative values of the different points, or appreciate the aggregate values of all the points of an ox. The parts of the ox by which it is judged are called "*points.*"

We have thus seen that a person even totally ignorant of cattle may judge of some of the most apparent properties or points of a *fat* ox; but were a *lean* ox placed before him, he would be quite at a loss what opinion to pass on its present, and far more of its future, condition. The outline of its figure would to him appear rugged and angular, and consequently coarse. To him the body would feel a number of hard bones, covered with a tough skin and coarse hair. A judge, on the other hand, can at once discover the good or the bad points of a lean as well as of a fat ox; because the properties of the former are the same in kind, though not in degree as those of the latter; and in accordance with the qualities of these points, he can anticipate the future condition of the lean ox, save and excepting the effects of accidents and disease.

But, it may be asked, if a judge of cattle is a character so easily attained as is here represented, how is it that the opinion of a judge is always held in deference, and is always referred to in cases of difference of opinion? This question admits of a very satisfsctory answer. Errors in the judging of cattle arise not so frequently from not knowing the points to be judged of, as from judges allowing one or more of their favorite points the power of too great an influence over the future increasing condition of the ox; and as long as there are so many points to be considered, and as most of them may be partially altered by local circumstances, a difference of opinion may exist among judges of lean stock.

Now, what are those *points* of an ox, a thorough knowledge of which is so essential to constitute a perfect judge? Could they be described and illustrated with such precision, as that they may be applied at once to every ox, in whatever condition it may be, a great advancement would be made towards establishing fixed rules for the right judging of all the domestic animals. Fortunately for the suppression of human dogmatism on this subject, Nature herself has furnished rules for ascertainiug points for judgment, which can only be discovered by long and constant practice. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor to describe them plainly, and after perusing the description, I hope my readers will perceive that they are established laws of nature; and are therefere unerring and applicable to every species of cattle. Like other phenomena of nature, a knowledge of them can be acquired by observation. This knowledge is the most difficult which a farmer has to acquire, inasmuch as the management of live-stock is a more difficult branch of husbandry than the cultivation of corn. And although the importance of this knowledge is acknowledged by every experienced farmer, and a desire for its acquirement is strongly felt by every young one, it is remarkable that very little is said in professed works on agriculture on those rules which guide us in judging of fat or lean live-stock.

The first *point* to be ascertained in examining an ox is the *purity* of its breed, whatever that breed may be. The ascertainment of the purity of the breed will give the degree of the disposition to fatten in the individuals of that breed. The purity of the breed may be ascertained from several marks. The color or colors of the skin of a pure breed of cattle, whatever those colors are, are always definite. The color of the bald skin on the nose, and around the eyes, in a pure breed, is always definite, and without spots. This last is an essential *point* When horns exist, they should be smooth, small, tapering, and sharp-pointed, long or short, according to the breed, and of a white color throughout in some breeds, and tipped with black in others. The shape of the horn is a less essential point than the color.

Applying these marks on the different breeds in Scotland as illustrations of the points which we have been considering, we have the definite colors of white and red in the Short Horns. The color is either entirely white or entirely red, or the one or the other predominates in their mixture. The skin on the nose and around the eyes is uniformly of a rich cream color. The Ayrshire breed in its purity is also distinguished by the red and white color of the skin, but always mixed, and the mixture consists of spots of greater or smaller size, not blended together. The color of the skin on the nose and around the eyes is not definite, but generally black, or cream colored. In other points, those two celebrated breeds differ from one another more than in the characters which I have just described. In the West Highland, Angus, and Galloway breeds, the color of the skin is mostly black in the animals of the purest blood, although red, dun, and brindled colors, are occasionally to be seen among them. The black color of the skin of the nose and around the eyes is indicative of the pure blood of black colored cattle, but a cream colored nose may frequently be observed among the other colors of the skin. It would perhaps be hazardous to assert, in the case of the West Highlanders, that the characters above given are the only true indications of the pure breed, for their origin cannot now be certainly determined; but the characters given will certainly apply to the purity of the blood in the Short Horn and Ayreshire breeds.

The second *point* to be ascertained in an ox is the form of its carcass. It is found, the nearer the section of the carcass of a fat ox, taken longitudinally vertical, transversely vertical, and horizontally, approaches to the figure of a parellelogram, the greater quantity of flesh will it carry within the same measurement. That the carcass may fill up the parellelogram as well as its rounded form is capable of filling up a right-angled figure, it should possess the following configuration. The back should be straight from the top of the shoulder to the tail. The tail should fall perpendicularly from the line of the back. The buttocks and twist should be well filled out. The brisket should project to a line dropped from the middle of the neck. The belly should be straight longitudinally, and round laterally, and filled at the flanks. The ribs should be round, and should project horizontally, and at right angles to the back. The hooks should be wide and flat; and the rump, from the tail to the hooks, should also be flat and well filled. The quarter, from the itch-bone to the hook, should be long. The loin-bones should be long, broad, and flat, and well filled; but the space betwixt the hooks and the short ribs should be rather short, and well arched over with a thickness of beef between the hooks. A long hollow from the hooks to the short ribs indicates a weak constitution, and an indifferent thriver. From the loin to the shoulder blade should be nearly of one breadth; and from thence it should taper a little to the front of the shoulder. The neck vein should be well filled forward, to complete the line from the neck to the brisket. The covering on the shoulder blade should be as full out as the buttocks. The middle ribs should be well filled, to complete the line from the shoulders to the buttocks along the projection of the outside of the ribs.

These constitute all the *points* which are essential to a *fat* ox, and which it is the business of the judge to know, and by which he must anticipate whether the lean one, when fed, would realise. The remaining points are more applicable in judging of a lean than a fat ox.

The first of the *points* in judging of a *lean* ox, is the nature of the *bone*. A round thick bone indicates both a slow feeder, and an inferior description of flesh. A flat bone, when seen on a side view, and narrow, when viewed either from behind or before the animal, indicates the oppo-

site properties of a round bone. The whole bones in the carcass should bear a small proportion in bulk and weight to the flesh, the bones being only required as a support to the flesh. The texture of the bone should be small-grained and hard. The bones of the head should be fine and clean, and only covered with skin and muscle, and not with lumps of fat and flesh, which always give a heavy-headed dull appearance to an ox. The forearm and hock should also be clean and full of muscle, to endure traveling. Large joints indicate bad feeders. The neck of an ox should be, contrary to that of the sheep, small from the back of the head to the middle of the neck. The reason of the difference, in this respect, betwixt the ox and the sheep, is, that the state of the neck of the ox has no effect on the strength of the spine.

A full, clear, and prominent eye is another *point* to be considered; because it is a nice indication of good breeding. It is always attendant on fine bone. The expression of the eye is an excellent index of many properties in the ox. A dull heavy eye certainly indicates a slow feeder. A rolling eye, showing much white, is expressive of a restless capricious disposition, which is incompatible with quiet feeding. A calm, complacent expression of eye and face is strongly indicative of a sweet and patient disposition, and, of course, kindly feeding. The eye is frequently a faithful index of the state of the health. A cheerful clear eye accompanies good health; a constantly dull one proves the probable existence of some internal lingering disease. The dulness of the eye, arising from the effect of internal disease, is, however, quite different in character from a natural or constitutional phlegmatic dulness.

The state of the skin is the next *point* to be ascertained. The skin affords what is technically and emphatically called the *touch*,—a criterion second to none in judging of the feeding properties of an ox. The touch may be good or bad, fine or harsh, as it is often termed, hard or mellow. A thick firm skin, which is generally covered with a thick set, hard, short hair, always touches hard, and indicates a bad feeder. A thin, meagre, papery skin, covered with thin silky hair, being the opposite of the one just described, does not, however, afford a good touch. Such a skin is indicative of weakness of constitution, though of good feeding properties. A perfect touch will be found with a thick, loose skin, floating as it were, on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the least pressure, and spring back towards the fingers like a piece of soft, thick, chamois leather, and covered with thick, glossy soft hair. Such a collection of hair looks rich and beautiful, and seems warm and comfortable to the animal. It is not unlike a bed of fine soft moss, and hence such a skin is frequently styled "mossy." The sensation derived from feeling a fine touch is pleasurable, and even delightful, to an amateur of breeding. You cannot help liking the animal that possesses a fine touch. Along with it is generally associated a fine symmetrical form. A knowledge of touch can only be acquired by long practice; but, after having acquired it, it is of itself a sufficient means of judging of the feeding quality of the ox; because, when present, the properties of symmetrical form, fine bone, sweet disposition, and purity of blood, are the general accompaniments.

These are the essential *points* of judging *lean* cattle; but there are other and important considerations which must claim the attention of the judge, in forming a thorough judgment of the ox.

The *proportion* which the extremities bear to the body, and to one another, is one of these considerations. The head of the ox should be small, and set on the neck as if it appeared to be easily carried by the animal. This consideration is of great importance in showing cattle to advantage in the market. The face should be long from the eyes to the point of the nose. No face can be *handsome* without this feature. The skull should be broad across the eyes, and only contract a little above them, but should taper considerably below them to the nose. The muzzle should be fine and small, and the nostrils capacious. The crown of the head should be flat and strong, and the horns should protrude horizontally from both sides of it, though the direction of the growth from the middle to the tip varies in the different breeds. The ears should be large, stand a little erect, and so thin as to reflect the bright sunlight through them. The neck should be light, tapering from the front of the shoulder and neck-vein, with a gradual rise from top of the shoulder to the head. The length of the neck should be in proportion to the other parts of the animal; but this is a non-essential point, though I would prefer an apparently short neck to a long one, because it is generally well covered with the neck-vein. A droop of the neck, from the top of the shoulder to the head, indicates a weakness of constitution, arising frequently from breeding to near akin. The legs below the knee should be rather short than long, and clean made. They should be placed where they apparently bear the weight of the body most easily, and they should stand wide asunder. The tail should be rather thick than otherwise, as thickness indicates a strong spine and a good weigher. It should be provided with a large tuft of long hair.

The *position* of the *flesh* on the carcass is another great consideration in judging of the ox, the flesh on the different parts of the ox being of various qualities. That part called the spare-rib in Edinburgh, and the fore and middle ribs in London, the loins, and the rump or hookbone, are of the finest quality, and are generally used for roasts and steaks. Consequently the ox which carries the largest quantity of beef on these *points* is the most valuable. Flesh of fine quality is actually of a finer texture in the fibre than coarse flesh. It also contains fat in the tissue between the fibres. This arrangement of the fat and lean gives a richness and delicacy to the flesh. The other parts, though not all of the same quality, are used for salting and making soups, and do not fetch so high a price as the part just described.

A full twist lining the division between the hams, called the "closing," with a thick layer of fat, a thick flank, and a full neck-vein, are generally indicative of tallow in the interior of the carcass; but it frequently happens, that all these symptoms of laying on internal fat fail. The disposition to lay on internal fat altogether depends on the nature of the individual constitution; for, it is often observed, that those individuals which exhibited great fattening *points* on the exterior, do not fill with internal fat so well as others which want these points. On the contrary, thin made oxen, with flat ribs, and large bellies, very frequently produce large quantities of internal fat.

The first part which shows the fat in a feeding ox, is the point or top of the rump, which in high-bred animals, is a prominent point; sometimes it protrudes too much, as the mass of *fat* laid on these is out of proportion to the *lean* and therefore useless to the consumer. This is the part which frequently misleads young or inexperienced judges in the true fatness of the ox, because fat may be felt on this part, when it is very deficient on most of the other points.

The parts on the other hand, which are generally the last in being covered with flesh, are the point of the shoulder-joint, and the top of the shoulder. If these parts are, therefore, felt to be well covered, the other and better parts of the animal may be considered ripe. Ripeness of condition, however, can only be rightly ascertained by handling, for there is a great difference between the *apparent* and *real* fatness of an ox. The flesh of an apparently fat ox to the eye, may, on being handled by a judge, feel loose and flabby; but a truly fat ox always feels "hard fat." With such the butcher is seldom deceived, while loose handlers give no assurance of killing well.

It is proper, in judging of the weight of a fat ox, to view his gait while walking towards you, which will, if the ox has been well fed, be accompanied with a heavy rolling tread on the ground. In this way a judge can at once come very near to its weight.

The application of all these rules and considerations to the judging of *lean* stock, constitutes the chief difficulty to the judge. An ox, in high condition, in so far as its condition alone is under consideration, can be judged of, as we have seen, by any one; and sometimes the fatness may be so great as obviously to deform the symmetry to any observer. The superiority of a judge to others, in these cases, consists in estimating the weight, observing the purity of the blood, and valuing the points of the animal. But in judging of a lean ox, its future condition and symmetry must be foreseen. The rules which I have attempted to describe, will, if studied practically, enable an inquiring observer to forsee these points; and in judging between a number of valuable points, it should be remembered, that purity of breeding will always insure aptitude to fatten, which, in its turn, will insure the largest remuneration for the food consumed.

Sheep, both fat and lean, may be judged of by nearly the same rules. The purity of breeding will be seen in large full prominent eyes, the clean thin bone of the head and legs, and the large thin pricked up ears, set on each side of the top of the head, and in the short, thick, smooth, clear hair of the face and legs. The section of the form of the fat sheep is even more mathematically like a parallelogram than that of the fat ox. The touch of the skin is also the same in kind, and is as sure an indication of the disposition to fatten as in the ox. In regard that wool varies so greatly in the many breeds of sheep, I can only make this general remark on the fleece best suited to every breed, namely, the whole body should be well covered with wool, with the exception of the face and legs, which are always covered with hair. A large covering of wool, not only protects them against the inclemencies of the weather, and the coldness and dampness of the ground, but it supplies a large fleece to be disposed of to the wool buyer. One deviation from the rules of judging cattle, must be made while judging sheep, to which I have already alluded, namely, while the neck of the ox should be thin, that of the sheep should be thick; because a thin necked sheep is found to possess a weak spine, and is generally a bad feeder. A thin neck has thus the same effects on sheep that small tail has on cattle. As in cattle, a drooping neck in sheep indicates a weakness of constitution, arising from breeding in and in.

Some of the rules for cattle and sheep are applicable to swine. Swine should have broad straight backs, round ribs, thin hair, thin skin, small tails, short and fine muscles, pricked ears, small and fine bones, and round and well turned shoulders and hams.

In conclusion it is obvious that these rules for judging live-stock are not founded upon arbitrary assumptions. Had no *natural* means of judging existed, man could no doubt have contrived rules to suit his own convenience; and in such a case, he would probably have chosen such as he could have most easily applied; but unless they could be applied to the *growing*, as well as to the *mature* condition of animals, they would be of little value. But we have seen that natural means of judging *do* exist, and although they cannot be easily understood without much observation and

practice, yet, by practice, they can be acquired, and easily applied to the existing circumstances of the animal, whatever these may be. Any person, it is true, cannot at once perceive that their necessary tendency is to lead to a correct judgment. Long and careful personal observation is requisite to convince the mind of their value in that respect. Tuition, without practical observation, cannot of itself do it. It has been the study of nature, in short, which has enabled man to establish these rules for his guidance; and as all the operations of nature are regulated by general laws, these rules must be of universal application. It is clearly established by observation, as an uniform principle of judgment, that when an ox, in a growing state, presents a certain degree of purity of breeding, a certain form of body, and a certain kind of handling of its skin, a certain result is undeviatingly exhibited in the mature state from these given premonitory symptoms. Should this result conduce to the acquisition of wealth, we are anxious to possess the growing animal which exhibits such favorable points; and, on the other hand, we are as anxious to avoid the possession of that animal which exhibits unfavorable points, unless at a very depreciated value. Now, it has been ascertained by experience, that pure breeding, perfect form, and fine touch, make the best mature animal. Hence *these points* will insure both the growing and mature animal a ready market and good price; and hence also, that breed which constantly presents these points, deserves, by its intrinsic worth, to be generally cultivated.—*By James Dickson.*

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NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES.—We have received from Mr. George P. Thomas, Commission Merchant, Boston, two samples of very excellent potatoes, of a quality we have never known exceeded. One of the varieties of these potatoes is called the Butman Potatoe, and the other the Nonpareil Potatoe. The latter is said to be a new variety, and the former we are told, has been known for a number of years in the state of Maine, from whence both samples were transmitted to Mr. Thomas. They are both fine, but the Butman, in particular, requires much care in cooking to prevent it from falling to pieces, and on that account it is said to be better to cook them by steam than to boil them in water.

We are happy to lend every aid in our power to improve the quality of our potatoes, a consummation as devoutly to be wished as improving our races of domestic animals, or of any vegetable production, which can enter into a course of correct culture.—*N. E. Farmer.*

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Call him wise, whose actions, words, and steps, are all a clear *because*, to a clear *why*.

Foresight is simple, retrospect uniform.

PHILOSOPHY.—The human ear is so extremely sensible that it can hear a sound that lasts only the twenty-four thousandth part of a second.

Deaf persons may converse together through rods of wood held between the teeth, or held to their throat or breast.

In water, sound passes 4,708 feet in a second; in air from 1,130 to 1,140.

In the Artic regions persons can converse at more than a mile distant, when the thermometer is below zero.

A drop of water can be divided into 36,000,000 of distinct parts.

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## List of Payments

*For the Farmer from Dec. 11, to Dec. 23, 1834.*

*For vol. 5.*

Elijah Fay.
Dr. C. S. Button.
Gideon Pitts.
J. C. Peters.
Moses Eames, vols. 4 and 5.
S. Porter Rhoades.
Henry Jessup.
James C. Fuller, to July 1, 1835.

*For vol. 4.*

James Hyde.
Horace Sloan.
S. H. Cutter.

*Last half of vol. 4.*

Seth Weed.
Elias Simons.
Joseph N. Barber.

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## PRICES CURRENT.

| ARTICLES. | PER | ROCHESTER. Dec. 27. | NEW-YORK. Dec. 20. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes—Pot.... | 100lbs. | $3,40..... | $4,20 a 4,25 |
| —— Pearl.. | ..... | 3,60..... | 5,20 a 5,50 |
| Beeswax, yellow | lb. | 0,18 a 0,20 | 21 a 22 |
| Candles, mould | ..... | 0,11½a0,00 | 10. a 13 |
| —— dipped. | ..... | 0,11 a 0,00 | 9 a 11 |
| Cloverseed..... | ..... | 6½..... | 9 .a. 10 |
| Flax, American. | ..... | ..... | 8..a.09 |
| Flax seed, clean | tierce | 9,00a10,00 | 14,25a14,50 |
| Flour, Western. | barrel | 4,75..... | 5,06a 5,18 |
| Grain, Wheat.. | bushel | 0,75a.0,00 | 1,04 a1,06 |
| —— Rye.... | ..... | 0,50..... | 65.a..66 |
| —— Oats... | ..... | 0,28..a..30 | 40.a..41 |
| —— Corn... | ..... | 0,50..... | 62.a..66 |
| —— Barley.. | ..... | 0,50..a..00 | 62.a..64 |
| Hemp, Americ'n | ton | ..... | 100 a 120 |
| Hops, 1st sort . | lb. | 0,20..... | 14..a..16 |
| Plaster Paris... | ton | 6,50 a 0,00 | 2,00 a2,25 |
| Beef, Mess.... | barrel | 7,50 a.9,00 | 8,50 a 8,75 |
| —— Prime.... | ..... | 5,50 a 0,00 | 5,50 a 6,00 |
| Pork, Mess.... | ..... | 15,00a00,00 | 13,00a13,50 |
| —— Prime.... | ..... | 10,00..... | 8,50a9,00 |
| —— in the hog. | 100lbs. | 3,50 a 4,50 | 5,00..... |
| Tallow..... | ..... | 6,00 a 7,00 | 7,00 a 7,50 |
| Hay..... | ton | 9,00 a 11,00 | 9,75a11,20 |
| Apples..... | bushel | 50..a.100 | ..... |

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## *Wanted,*

A QUANTITY of large white Lima Beans, for which a high price in cash will be paid.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
dec 27-ftf No. 5, Arcade Hall.

## Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *Monroe* co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.

## ROCHESTER SEED STORE

AND

## Genesee Horticultural Repository,

### *No. 5, Arcade Hall,*

NEXT DOOR BUT ONE TO THE POST-OFFICE.

THE subscribers having established themselves in the Seed and Nursery business, now offer to the public an unusually large and superior assortment of GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, of English, French, German and American origin, comprising many rare and valuable varieties never before introduced into the Western country. Their stock of seeds is *entirely new*, and such as will recommend themselves, having been purchased directly of the growers and importers, and only from such sources as can be depended on.

That an establishment of this kind, where seeds might be obtained of the finest quality, has long been wanted in this section of country, we believe is admitted by all. In this business it cannot but be expected that complaints will sometimes be made of seeds not vegetating, though every Gardener knows that it is oftener to be attributed to some other cause than bad seed.

We pledge ourselves that no pains shall be spared on our part to prevent any reasonable cause of complaint, by selling no seeds but such as we are confident are pure, fresh and genuine; and every exertion will be made to introduce new and valuable varieties, and to make the "*Genesee Horticultural Repository*" worthy of the rich and fruitful country whose name it bears, and of the patronage and support of its intelligent cultivators. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

N. B. Merchants and others wishing assortments of Seeds for retailing, will be supplied either by the box or by weight, at a liberal discount.

☞ CASH will be paid for all kinds of *Grass Seeds, Hemp, Flax, Peas, Beans*, choice varieties of *Corn*, &c. &c.

*Rochester, December* 27, 1834.

## Catalogue of Seeds.

ARTICHOKE, Globe
ASPARAGUS, Common
Large German or Giant
BEANS, *English*
Broad Windsor
Early Long Pod
Early Mazagan
BEANS, *Dwarf or Bush*
Early White Cluster
Yellow Six Weeks
Early dun colored, or Quaker
Early China Dwarf, *red eye*
Dwarf white Cranberry or Field
Large White Kidney
Refugee, or Thousand to One
Early Black, *very early*
Royal Dwarf
Tampico Black, *very early*
Dwarf Sabre, or Cutlass, *new*
BEANS, *Pole or Climbing*
Large White Lima
Scarlet Runners
Dutch White Runners
Dutch Case Knife
Cranberry, Red, *snaps*
———— White, *snaps*
———— Pink speckled, or Horticultural, *fine*
———— Black speckled, *or wild goose, new*
————Queen's, *or A la reine, beautiful, new*
Soissons pole, *excellent green, or for soup, new*
BEET, Long Blood Red
Early Blood Turnep-rooted
Early Yellow Turnep-rooted, *or Early Sugar*
Early White Scarcity, or White Sugar
French Yellow Sugar, or Amber, *very sweet, for garden and field culture*
Mangold Wurzel, *for field culture*
Great Silver White, Swiss Carde, or Chard, or Sir John Sinclair's, *the tops used as Asparagus*
BORECOLE, OR KALE, Tall green curled, Scotch Kale, German Kale, or Siberian Borecole
BORECOLE, or KALE, Purple, Red, or Brown curled
BRUSSELS SPROUTS
BROCOLI,
Early Large Purple Cape
White Cape, or Cauliflower
Grange's Early Cape, or Cauliflower
Brimstone, Portsmouth, or Sulphur, *cream colored and very large*
CABBAGE, Early May, *first in season*
Early French
Early York
M'Ewan's early, *produces second heads after cutting*
Early Royal Dwarf, *very early and superior new large dwarf, affording two crops in a season*
Early Sugarloaf
Dwarf Drumhead, or Flat
London Battersea
Flat, or Low Dutch, (*Late Dutch*)
Late German, or Strasburgh, the largest, *for cattle*
Large late Drumhead
Large late Flat Battersea
Red Headed Dutch, or Red Globe, *for pickling*
Early Dwarf Savoy
Green Curled Savoy
Yellow, or Golden Savoy
Russian Savoy, *very curled and excellent*
Purple Turnep-rooted above ground, *Arabian, Kohl Rabi, or Egyptian Kale*
White Turnep-rooted, under ground
CARDOON
French large solid, or Tours
CARROT, Early Yellow Horn
Long Orange
Long Red Studley, or Surry
Altringham, *long scarlet, very fine*
Lemon, or pale yellow
Blood red
Large field
Large Long White, *very sweet and long keeping*


(*Continued on next page.*)

(*Catalogue of Seeds Continued.*)

CAULIFLOWER, Fine Early
Late English
London particular
Late Dutch, *hardy*
CELERY, White solid
Rose colored solid
Celeriac, or Turnep-rooted
New Silver Giant
North's Giant Red
CHERVIL, Curled, *for salad*
CORN SALAD, *Fetticus, or Vettikost*
Broad Leaved
Italian, or Late Regent, *new*
CRESS, Curled, or Peppergrass
Golden
CUCUMBER
Early Frame
Long Green Prickley, *very fine*
Early Short Green Prickley
Long Green Turkey
Long White do.
White Spined
Early Green Cluster
Long Green
Extra Long Green
Long Green Southgate
Small Green, *for pickles*
Early White Russian, *for pickles, &c., new*
Small Gherkin, or W. India, *for pickles*
EGG PLANT, Purple Oval
White, (*ornamental*)
ENDIVE, *Succory, or Chicoree*
Green Curled
White Curled
INDIAN CORN, Sweet, or Sugar, *best for boiling*
Golden Sioux
Early Tuscarora, *fine for boiling*
Pearl, or Pop
Mottled Pearl, *in great variety*
Large Mottled, do.
Purple Pop
Field Corn, *of the choicest varieties*
KALE, or KAIL, Scotch Green Curled, &c. *see Borecole*
Cæsarian, or Cow Cabbage, *for cattle*
Sea Kail
LEEK, large Scotch, Musselburgh or Flag
London
HEAD, or CABBAGE LETTUCES—
Early Dwarf Head
Large early white French, *superior*
Early Silesia, Batavian, *or Early Ice, very curled and tender*
Royal Cabbage, Union, or Imperial
Large Green Head, *Green Cabbage, Hardy green, or Hammersmith*
Early white curled Silesia, or Ice
Imperial Cabbage, or Large German
Brown Dutch, *hardy for winter*
Green Ice Head
Tennis Ball, Rose, or Apple
Drumhead, or Malta
Versailles, *monstrous size*
Turkish, *or Black seed Imperial, very large*
COSS, or ROMAN LETTUCES
Early Green, or Egyptian Coss, *hardy*
Florence, Golden, or Malta, or Ice, Coss, *early superior*
COSS, or ROMAN LETTUCES
Green Curled Ice Coss
White, or Brighton Coss, or Loaf, *early and hardy*
Red Ice Coss, or Red Winter Coss
MELON, Green Citron, green fleshed
Pineapple do.
Persian do.
Nutmeg do.
Small oval Romana, *perfumed*
Large Yellow Canteleupe
Round Pomegranate, or sweet scented
Minorca, or Netted Canteleupe
Skilman's fine netted
Egg, *beautiful*
Black Rock, *new*
Ispahan, *new*
Long Island water, *fine*
Carolina water
Georgian water,
Citron water—for preserves
Snake, *curious*
NASTURTIUM, Large
OKRA, common green
Long white
ONION, Early Paris white, or Early Silver Skinned, *very early*
White Portugal, or Spanish
French pale red, *excellent, keeps well, and very early*
Large dark red
Yellow Dutch, or straw colored, *very large, excellent, and keeps well*
Silver skinned
Strasburgh, or Flanders
Madeira, *genuine imported*
Potatoe, Sets
PARSLEY, Plain, or Single
Curled, or double
Dwarf curled, or extra curled, *very double*
PARSNEP, Large long Dutch
Long Guernsey, *fine*
Early short
PEAS, Early Paris six weeks, *new*, 2 feet
Earliest Dwarf, *fine*, 20 inches
Early Washington, or May, 2 1-2 feet
Early Charlton, *or golden Hotspur*, 3 feet
Early Frame, or June, 2 1-2 ft.
Early double blossom Frame, 3 feet
Early Nimble Dick, 2 1-2 feet
Bishop's early dwarf Prolific, 1 foot
Knight's tall Marrow, or Honey, 6 feet, *fine*
Knight's dwarf marrow, 3 feet, *superior*
Dwarf white marrow-fat, 3 1-2 feet
Large tall marrow-fat, 6 feet
Dwarf Prolific, Strawberry, or Poor Man's, 1 1-2 feet
Dwarf blue Imperial, *or Scimetar*, 3 to 4 feet
Dwarf blue Prussian, 2 1-2 ft.
Tall Sugar, *crooked edible pods*, 6 feet
Dwarf Sugar, *edible pods*, 2 1-2 feet
Green marrow-fat, or Large blue
White field, *from Canada, fine*
PEPPER, Bell, or Oxhart
Tomato shaped, or Squash
Large long Cayenne, *clean seed*
Sweet Spanish
Yellow
Monstrous French
PUMPKIN, Large cheese
Fine yellow, *field*
Mammoth
Spanish cheese, *very solid & superior, new*
RADISH, Earliest French scarlet
Mason's early scarlet short top, *finest*
RADISH
Early frame, or long scarlet
Salmon
Naples, or Long white transparent
Long white, purple top, *excellent*
Cherry, or scarlet turnep
Early Cherry, or Scarlet turnep
Early white turnep
Yellow turnep, *for summer and autumn*
White Spanish, or White fall
Black Spanish, *for fall and winter*
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant
SALSIFY, or Vegetable oyster
SORREL, Broad leaved garden, *for salad*
SPINACH, Round, *for summer or winter*
Prickly, or winter
Holland, or Lamb's quarter, *for summer*
Flander's large leaved, *finest for winter, and suitable for all seasons*
New Zeland, or *Tetragonia Expansa*
English patience dock (*Oseille epinard*)
SQUASH, Summer bush
Summer crookneck, *running*
Winter or fall do., or Bell
Cocoa-nut, or Porter's
Acorn, or California
Vegetable marrow
White Canada, *superior*
French solid, *new*
Italian, *new*
Nutmeg, *fine*
TOMATO, or Love Apple, largered
Small Round
Mammoth do., *extra large*
Yellow
Pear shaped
TURNEP, Early White Flat Dutch
Early yellow Dutch
Early white Garden Stone
White Flat, or Globe
Red Round, or Red Top
Large English Norfolk, (*for field*)
Long Tankard, or Hanover
Yellow Stone Six Weeks, or Orange
Red Six Weeks, or Red Stone
Yellow Maltese
Yellow Swedish, Russian, or Ruta Baga
White Swedish, *or French turnep*
Yellow Altringham
French Long Yellow
Freneuse Winter, *par excellence*

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS, &C.

Anise
Balm, common
Lemon, or Moldavian
Basil, Sweet, or Large
Bene, *celebrated for curing the summer complaint*
Caraway
Colchicum, or Meadow Saffron
Coriander
Dill
Fenugreek
Fennel, Sweet
Foxglove
Four Spices, or Nigella Sativa
Garlic
Lavender
Marjoram, Sweet
Mignonette, Sweet scented
Palma Christi, or Castor Oil Bean
Poppy, White, or Opium, and other varieties
Rosemary
Saffron, or Cathamus
Sage
Savory, Summer
Thyme

GRASS, CLOVER, & OTHER FIELD SEEDS, &C.

Barley, *of different sorts*
Beans, white field
Broom-corn
Clover, white Dutch
Red
Trefoil, or Yellow
Crimson Trefoil, or Trifolium incarnatum, *new*
Flax
Grass, English Ray, or Rye
Pacey's perennial Rye grass
Orchard, or Cocksfoot
Timothy, or Herds
Red Top, or Burden
Tall meadow oats grass
Lucerne
Mangel Wurzel
Millet
Mulberry, Fine white Italian, *for silk worms*
Mustard, White or English, *medicinal*
Brown, or Black
Oats, English Potatoe, *weigh 44lbs. per bushel*
Early Angus, *new, superior, and heavy*
Hopetoun, *new, superior, and heavy*
Skinless
Sainfoin
Tobacco, Virginian
Vetches, Winter, or Tares
Spring
Yellow Locust, *finest Long Island variety, for timber*
Honey Locust, *or Gleditschia triacanthos*

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary—Hemp—Rape—Millet

SUNDRIES.

Onion sets, or Rare-ripes
Top, or Tree
Potatoe onion
Mushroom Spawn
London Split Peas, *for boiling*
Garlic sets
Asparagus, Sea Kale, and Rhubarb roots
Jerusalem artichoke and Hop Sets, &c. &c.

***Flower Seeds.***

A large and splendid assortment of Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flower Seeds, too numerous to mention in this place.

***Garden Tools & Horti-***

CULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Such as Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Forks, Hoes, Pruning Saws, Bill Hooks, Pruning & Budding Knives, &c. &c.

Also—An assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural BOOKS.

☞ Consignments of new and approved Implements, Books, &c. are solicited, and every exertion will be made to effect sales on favorable terms for the owner.

☞ A Green House, Horticultural Garden and Nursery are connected with the establishment, and all orders for Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Bulbous Roots, &c. promptly attended to.